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Guggenheims Buy Three Arizona Mines.

Negotiations for the sale to the Guggenheim interests of the Christmas, Imperial and Congress mines and the Sasco smelter, all owned by the Development Company of America, have been practically completed. Several million dollars are involved in the deal, which has been engineered principally by W. T. Earle. Earle was formerly manager of the El Paso smelter, a Guggenheim plant.

Frank M. Murphy, president of the Development Company of America, Mr. Earle and a large party of persons affiliated with the Guggenheims in one way and another, passed through Phoenix early yesterday morning, bound for Christmas. It is stated that their purpose was to make a complete examination of the Christmas mine, which is probably the most valuable of the three to be taken over. The names of all the members of the party were not made known, but it is understood that B. P. Cheney, a director of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe and one of the principal creditors of the Development company, is among the capitalists now traveling with Mr. Murphy. J. Pierpont Morgan, who holds a million dollar mortgage on the Imperial mine, is also represented in the party, which probably will go from Christmas to Imperial this afternoon.

It is reported on good authority that a working bond and option is to be taken on the three mines and that the Christmas will be worked first. It already has an immense tonnage of copper ore developed. The ore will be treated at the Hayden smelter of the American Smelting & Refining company, a Guggenheim subsidiary. The Christmas sulphides are needed as flux for the ore from the Ray mines, also owned by the Guggenheims.

If the deal goes through it means that the Guggenheims will hold the biggest properties in the Christmas and Ray districts. It means that Frank Murphy, who successfully promoted the Crown King, Congress and other big Arizona mines, will once more be on his feet. Since the slump of 1907, Murphy has had a hard time to keep his head above water. The Imperial and Tombstone Consolidated, holding companies for the Development Company of America, went through bankruptcy proceedings. This was mainly because of Murphy's unbounded faith in the Tombstone Consolidated. Between six and seven million dollars were spent there, combating the heavy flow of underground water. The fight has not been a successful one and it is doubtful if the Tombstone mines will ever produce again, to any extent.

The Sasco smelter is held in the name of the Southern Arizona Smelting company. It will not be started up right away but will be used for the treatment of the Imperial ores when operations are inaugurated at that mine.

The Imperial mines are at Silverbell, in the northern part of Pima county. They are reached by a spur from the main line of the Southern Pacific, Red Rock being the junction point. The Congress mines are in the lower end of Yavapai county and are reached by a spur from Congress Junction, on the S. F. P. & P.

Although it has produced millions of dollars in gold, there is little ore now in sight at the Congress. Its ore did not occur in vein formation, but in great chambers, which often had no connection. It is believed that further careful prospecting may develop other formations.—Arizona Gazette.

The Grubstake and the Promoter.

Throughout the West many of our greatest producing and paying mines were discovered by prospectors who were out on a grubstake. The grubstake is generally furnished by men engaged in business in city or town, or by men who already have made fortunes in mining, the supplies con-

sisting of provisions, tools, powder, tents and sometimes burros or horses. By the term of the agreement between the grubstaker and the prospector, the two are to share in any valuable discoveries that may be made, the interests held by each being in accordance with the bargain made between the two.

Sometimes the prospector may be out for a year or two before he makes a discovery that appeals to him as being promising and possessed of intrinsic merit and value. Quite often he fails to make a "find" of any importance. But, if he is successful it is up to the grubstaker to devise means for the development of the prospect located in the joint names of the grubstaker and the prospector. It may be that the grubstaker and those who are associated with him in the enterprise have sufficient means to go ahead with the development and equipment of the prospect without the aid of outside help. More often, however, assistance is needed, and here is where the promoter comes in. His services are enlisted, and he proceeds, at once, to finance the proposition. If the discovery borders on the sensational no difficulty is experienced in getting all the money necessary to push active work in the transformation of the prospect into a producing and paying mine. If, on the other hand, the prospect consists of what might be termed a big milling proposition, a prospect which, when developed, can ship ore of fair average value, and which could produce an unlimited tonnage of ore which must be milled to prove profitable, some difficulty is often encountered, for the average investor has his thoughts all centered on what is termed high grade, and it often takes considerable argument to convince him that it is the low grade mine that is the most lasting, and which will be paying dividends for years after the high grade producer has been exhausted and abandoned. The promoter, however, if he is made of the right kind of stuff, never hesitates; and, in the end he generally succeeds in interesting the desired capital in developing the mine and in giving to the world another bonanza.

The promoter, however, has his troubles and trials in carrying on his campaign of money-raising. He may be thoroughly honest and working for the best interests of his associates and of those who have become interested in the enterprise. By some, however, he is regarded as a crook, a hot air merchant, and a candidate for the penitentiary. He is subjected to all kinds of affronts, insults and cold mits, and especially so if he experiences difficulty in interesting investors. But, if he is able to make good, if the prospect grows into a mine, but if dividends enrich the bank accounts of stockholders in the company that has been organized, he is one of the most popular men in town, and people run after him, with check books in hand, in order to get in with him in any kind of a promotion he may have in view.

The grubstake and prospector go hand in hand with the promoter, and all three are necessary in the furtherance of the best interests of the great mining industry of the West. The prospector must have financial assistance in his quest for new discoveries. A prospect must be found before a new producer can be given to the world, and the promoter must be brought into the combination before any progress can be made in mine development and equipment. He is a most important factor in mining operations, and without him many valuable properties would otherwise remain undeveloped that, otherwise, would make big money for those having money for investments. He is the link in the chain that connects the claim owner with the financial side of the proposition. He is human, like the rest of us, and worthy of careful consideration.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

To Prohibit the Prospector.

Discussing on a recent ruling of the department at Washington in reference to mineral entries, the El Paso

Herald has the following very sensible remarks:

"Once more the United States land office has sent out notices containing the regulations which govern mineral locations in the west. And once more we have it impressed upon our minds that for ancient, ignorant, unqualified absurdity the departments' interpretation and the law itself are without effective competition. The ruling just announced is not new at all—that is, it is several years old, but it gains in ridiculousness with each new announcement. Up to a few years ago, the department's interpretation of the requirement as to mineral in place and in sight in commercial quantities, was comparatively broad. But of late years the lines have been narrowed down, until now there is no way to get a title to a great many promising mining prospects except to develop a real producing mine at enormous cost.

It ought to be plain to any half-way intelligent man in a Washington government bureau that capital is not going to sink itself at the rate of hundreds of thousands or even millions in mineral development on land to which no title can be had. Mining men are willing to take some chances, but they do like to know that they have some fair title to the land and possible mineral before they go ahead with immensely expensive works of development. The ruling, lately reannounced, specifically declares that 'Mineral found in surface rock alone will not amount to a discovery unless the same contains ore in paying quantities. Discovery of mineral cannot be claimed simply because the surface indications, combined with geological inference, indicate that other and unconnected lodes or veins lie at a greater depth.'

"But many of the greatest mines in the world, notably some of the most important low-grade coppers, have been discovered by 'surface indications' combined with geological inference. The present interpretation of the law prevents copper mining companies from strengthening their ore reserves, while at the same time it effectually prevents any small miner or prospector from reaping any results from his labor and investment.

"It is evidently the thought of some of the government bureau people that gold, copper, and lead imbedded in rock must be found on top of the ground in commercial quantities ready to excavate and ship before there can be any valid claim to a title. Precious few of the great mines of the west would ever have been developed in our time if this extreme ruling had been enforced in the early years of western mining. If it be the law that needs changing, the movement cannot be too quickly started in congress. If it be a bureau interpretation that should be modified or revised, the united west ought to see to it that every possible influence should be brought to bear to bring about the change. Every community in the west is adversely affected by the ruling now in force, but none more disastrously than New Mexico and Arizona.

"The law and the bureau interpretation in their present form ought to be entitled 'A law to put the legitimate small prospector out of business and to check the mining industry.'"

Alaska Gold.

There naturally has been more or less profit taking in Alaska Gold stock at round 10¢ a share, at which price it shows those who subscribed for it recently a profit of 100 per cent. All the stock offered for sale, however, is finding a ready market.

D. C. Jackling and A. F. Holden, the engineers on whose recommendation the Alaska property was purchased and financed, both have most remarkable series of mining successes to their credit. Neither of them could afford to take any chances in a matter of this kind. Their endorsement means that they know they will be able to handle the low grade ores of the property very profitably.

It is the plan of these engineers to apply the same economical methods

to the handling of this immense deposit of low grade gold ore in Alaska that Mr. Jackling has so successfully used at the Utah Copper mine and Mr. Holden with so much profit at the various properties of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining company, and to build up there the largest gold mining enterprise, in point of tonnage, in the world.

There is considered to be more than a possibility that within six or seven years Alaska Gold Mines will have in operation a reduction plant of 12,000 tons daily capacity and be earning at the rate of \$4 a share annually on its capital stock.

The argument is being advanced by many mining men and others that the grade of Alaska's ore is too low to permit of profitable extraction. These claims are in line with those made against Utah Copper in the early stages of its operations.

"It cost the Butte mines 10 or 11 cents a pound to produce copper from 4 per cent ores," said the critics, how can Utah Copper expect to make any money out of 2 per cent ores? Now Butte is producing copper from 3 1-2 per cent ores for nine cents and Utah Copper's costs, when handling 1 1-2 per cent ore, is only about eight cents a pound.

Theoretically, if it costs Calumet & Arizona seven and a half cents to make copper from 7 per cent ores it should cost Ahmeek 35 cents per pound to produce the same metal from 1 1-2 per cent ore; but in actual practice Ahmeek's cost per pound is lower than that of Calumet and Arizona.

There is the best possible reason for the belief that the same rule will hold in the case of Alaska Gold Mines. Certain it is that the property has been endorsed and the working arrangements planned by two engineers who are peculiarly fitted by experience to judge conditions and figure operating costs.

It has been estimated that Alaska Gold Mines stock will eventually be worth as much and sell as high as the shares of the Chino Copper company.—Boston Commercial.

Big Mines are Important to Arizona.

There are certain of the great mines of Arizona with which nearly everyone is familiar through the frequent reference to them in the newspapers of the United States as well as in the financial and mining journals. Among these are the Copper Queen and Calumet and Arizona mines at Bisbee, the Old Dominion mine at Globe, the United Verde at Jerome, the Detroit Copper Company, the Shannon Copper company and the Arizona Commercial Copper company in the Clifton-Morenci district, and the Ray Consolidated at Ray.

These are the great ore producers of Arizona and number their amounts of monthly production by the millions of pounds or thousands of tons. They employ thousands of men in their

mines, concentrators and smelters, where smelters are located in connection with the mines. Their pay rolls run into millions of dollars annually, and they furnish the basis for large commercial and industrial enterprises.

These mines pay a heavy share of the state's taxes, are one of the greatest sources of wealth in Arizona and are a huge factor in the state's progress. One of the great properties of Southern Arizona, though not now in operation, are the Imperial Copper company's mine at Silverbell, Pima county, and the Tombstone Consolidated Mines company's property at Tombstone. It is believed that these two mines will again soon enter the active mining field.—Tucson Citizen.

North Star in New Body of Rich Ore.

Within the next few days it is probable that the management of the North Star mine will make a shipment of the rich ore being extracted from the west drift on the new ledge of sensational values encountered about ten days ago by the south cross-cut on the 1250-foot level. The shipment will probably be one of the most notable ever to go forth from this camp, in view of the extraordinary ratio of the gold and silver content, the ore carrying approximately an ounce of gold to an ounce of silver in place of 100 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, the characteristic proportion of the yellow and white metals in Tonopah ores.

During the week the west drift on the new vein, which has an average width of four feet, was advanced a distance of about fourteen feet giving it a total length at present of about thirty feet. The drift work has in reality been in the shape of stripping the ore. The work of breaking down the rich rock on canvas was begun several days ago, and to date about twenty tons of ore that will average better than 400\$ a ton, have accumulated. The cross-cut which revealed the rich find was continued during the week and at a point about 100 feet farther apart beyond it has revealed a parallel vein of promising values, in which a raise is now in progress. The cross-cut to the north on the same level made good headway during the week, the face being in andesite and cutting several stringers of quartz.—Tonopah Bonanza.

Simple Mixture Helps Kingman People.

That simple remedies are best has again been proven. H. H. Watkins reports that many Kingman people are receiving QUICK benefit from simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler's-ka, the German appendicitis remedy. A SINGLE DOSE helps sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY because this simple mixture antiseptizes the digestive organs and draws off the impurities.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder

Indispensable to best results—saves
worry—saves work—saves money—
saves health—saves complaints at table